

SEEK REVOLUTION THROUGH WORLD-WIDE STRIKE

"AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL."

A threat against San Diego printed in the Industrial Worker.

STAND up, Schon, Wilson, Utley and you cowardly lesser cuncts of Spockles' harem! Hide not your hands behind you! We want the world to see that they are red with the blood of our fellow workers who were murdered by the bloodthirsty orders transmitted through you to the pusillanimous slugs known as the "vigilance committee."

An injury to one is an injury to all.

The blows struck upon your orders, the baby murdered by your underlings, all are felt by every member of the I. W. W. and by the entire body of revolutionary workers the world around.

We will exact full and complete reparation from your body of cowardly assassins for every blow that reaches the body of a toiler! We will have an eye for an eye; a tooth for a tooth! Nor will we forget those "higher up" in whose service you are but still and contemptible lackeys.

Hundreds are marching upon San Diego! Thousands will march if need be! None are cowards! All are men! We will have free speech in San Diego or the grass will grow in the streets and the graves of our unrepentant bloodguilt.

Take warning! Schon, Wilson, Utley, Kams-take heed, members of the "vigilance committee"—your names will be spread broadcast! Reparation will be exacted! He laughs best who laughs last!

Industrial Workers of the World, active in recent labor troubles, frankly say they are trying to get control of all industries and abolish the wage system.

Joseph J. Ettor

William D. Haywood

class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers.

"Instead of the conservative motto, 'A fair day's wages for a fair day's work,' we must inscribe on our banner the revolutionary watchword, 'Abolition of the wage system!'"

When the Industrial Workers have come into possession of the world and all

Left to Right—Charles Rothfischer, Organizer, Now in Jail; James B. Thompson, General Organizer; Frank Pless Domo, Organizer; William D. Haywood, National Organizer.

One of the things which seem to trouble the Industrial Workers of the World is the power of the employer to hire whom he pleases to do his work, and to discharge the man who does not do his work properly. According to the views of this organization such a state of affairs is extremely unjust.

"Why," said James Thompson, commenting on this question, "the bosses hire just whom they please. They go

"We will say, 'All right, since you insist we will work ten hours,' but will stick at our jobs only eight hours and then go home again, despite the fact that we told the boss we would work ten hours."

"On the following day he will say, 'I thought you promised to work ten hours.'"

"We will say, 'So we did promise. We worked eight hours yesterday, now we will work two to-day. That makes ten.'"

Mr. Thompson chuckled merrily as he

suppose they do. They will have to house and feed them.

"Suppose they put them in a hotel. Teamsters will refuse to deliver food, coal or other articles at the hotel. Waiters, cooks and other employees of the hotel will quit work. Teamsters will refuse to deliver coal at the power houses, and railroad men will refuse to haul the coal. If we have to paralyze the whole world we will do it. The works will be thoroughly picketed and every means will be employed to prevent strike breakers from going to work."

Any Means Justified.

"All we have to consider in selecting the means to our end is, are they effective? Any means would be justified. We will take what we want by direct action. And let me tell you, that by that time our reputation will be such that should food be delivered to the strike breakers they will be afraid to eat it."

Mr. Thompson would not explain just what he meant by that statement, but he repeated—

"By that time our reputation will be such that should food be delivered to strike breakers during a strike they would be afraid to eat it."

In November, 1909, leaders and agitators of the Industrial Workers of the World made such inflammatory speeches in the streets and public halls of Spokane, Wash., that the authorities decided the meetings would have to be broken up in order to prevent bloodshed and violence. According to their principles, the Industrial Workers continued openly to violate the laws, and five hundred of them were locked up in the city jails. Employing the tactics of the militant English suffragettes, two hundred of the Workers went on a hunger strike, which lasted from eleven to thirteen days, and when they were forced to eat lived only on bread and water for forty-five days more. Waging what they are pleased to call a "free speech war," the Industrial Workers of the World have been invading various cities of the Pacific coast, filling the jails and clashing constantly with the police and other authorities. The so-called fight for free speech is at present raging hotly in San Diego and in Los Angeles, Cal. The Industrial Workers of the World publications are calling for "all agitators" to march in a body on San Diego.

All tactics known to the Industrial Workers of the World have been employed by them to bring what they term "free speech" from the authorities of San Diego, but they have not yet succeeded. Open advocacy of violence and mob rule is not tolerated by the authorities of that city, and the jails have been filled with would-be orators.

So riotous did the Industrial Workers agitators become in San Diego that the Police and Fire departments were called out to disperse the mobs which gathered in the streets. Several persons were killed and injured. Crowds of agitators from all over the country flocked to the California city. Some went by railroad in the regulation manner, others rode on freight cars and still others walked. Bands of Industrial Workers paraded through the streets carrying red banners.

The citizens of San Onofre, a town in San Diego county, learned of the approach of one of these bands, and on the morning of April 4 last a vigilance committee met a hundred of the Industrial Workers of the World who attempted to enter the county, having come from Santa Ana via the freight car route. All the Workers admitted that they were anarchists, and they were obliged to kneel on the ground and kiss the American flag. After that they were divided into squads and, guarded by armed men, were marched out of the county to the tune of "The Star Spangled Banner." At the points of loaded guns the anarchists were forced to sing the words of the patriotic song as they marched.

For Higher Wages.

Recently the textile workers in the woolen and worsted mills of Passaic, Clifton, and Garfield, N. J., went on strike for shorter days and higher wages. They were organized by the Detroit branch of the Industrial Workers of the World, under the leadership of Boris Reinstein. The Detroit faction endeavored to conduct the strike in an orderly manner, avoiding all bloodshed and violence. William D. Haywood, president of the Chicago branch of the Industrial Workers of the World, and James P. Thompson, general organizer, repudiated Reinstein and both factions assert that they are separate organizations. The Industrial Workers of the World, headed by Haywood and Thompson, have no sympathy with such a strike as Reinstein conducted. Better wages are not what they want. They are after complete control of the industries.

"I will not tolerate violence," said Boris Reinstein to a newspaper reporter. "The Chicago branch, that is, the main body of the Industrial Workers of the World, always advocate violence. Haywood and Thompson wanted to use it here in Passaic. Thompson came to a meeting we held here and made a speech which sent the strikers away red hot for a fight."

"When he could not rent a building to hold another meeting Thompson declared that if he was not allowed the privilege of free speech there would be plenty of bloodshed and violence in Passaic."

"They won't stop at anything, not even dynamite." William D. Haywood was indicted and tried for complicity in the murder in 1906 of Frank Steenberg, sometime Governor of Idaho. Harry Orchard, who, it was alleged, confessed that he murdered Steenberg by placing a bomb at the gate to the grounds about his home in such a manner that it would explode when the gate was opened, implicated Haywood. Vincent St. John, secretary-treasurer of the Industrial Workers of the World, was also arrested in connection with the murder of Steenberg, but was released on a writ of habeas corpus because of default of an examination which had been set for a certain date.

James P. Thompson, general organizer of the Industrial Workers of the World, is Haywood's right hand man and was associated with Joseph J. Ettor in conducting the strike of textile workers at Lawrence, Mass. During the strike Anno Lo Pizzo was shot and killed in a riot. Ettor was arrested charged with being an accessory to the murder. He is being held for a hearing before the Grand Jury.

During the strike Thompson was attacked in his room in a hotel and beaten about the head with a club. He maintains that his assailants were hired by the mill owners, but the police believe that some of the strikers who did not desire to quit work attacked him.

Several sticks of dynamite were found tied to the axle of a freight car in Lawrence at the time of the strike, and a member of the Industrial Workers of the World was indicted for the act.

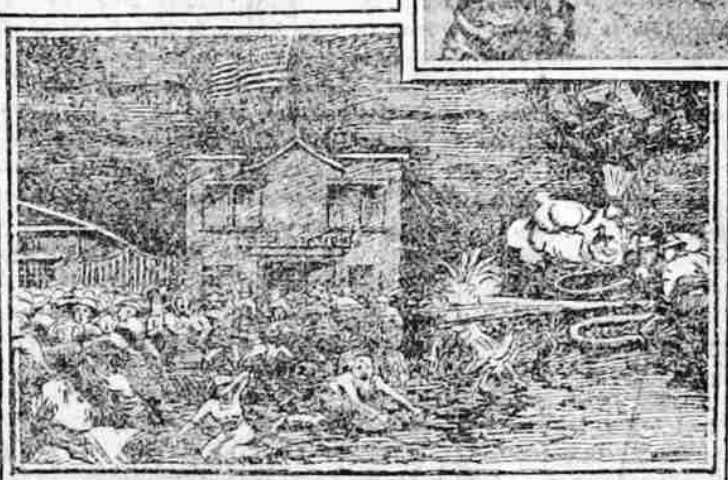
"We are looking forward," says James P. Thompson, "to the time when the organized proletariat will meet in their union the world over and decide how long they will work and how much of the wealth they produce they will give to the boss. Nothing short of revolution will satisfy us. The old society must go, and in the new one which will take its place the laboring class will be predominant; it will be the only class. Not until the employer class is crushed out of existence will the class struggle cease."



Parade of Industrial Workers of the World, Passaic, N. J.



Strikers at Botany Worsted Mills, Passaic, N. J.



The Industrial Workers of the World Idea of How They Were Treated in San Diego. (From The Industrial Worker.)

the industries thereof they will proceed to run things for their own benefit. The leaders do not deny this; in fact, they emphasize it. They are not striving to bring about cooperation between the two classes, nor to have things run in a manner most beneficial to all. They are striving to bring about conditions to their own interest and which will abolish the capitalist—the employer. He does not deserve to exist, they say.

Just how the Industrial Workers of the World will run the planet when they have come into possession of it is rather vague. At any rate, they will do much less work than they do now.

"I will tell you how it will be," said James P. Thompson. "All must admit that a certain amount of labor is necessary to feed, clothe, shelter and educate the inhabitants of this planet. All this labor should be done in the easiest manner possible, and every person physically capable should do his share. If he does not he should not share in the wealth of the world. Those who are now capitalists, employers, will then be obliged to work in the shops and share alike with all their fellows. It will not be necessary to seize the wealth of the world by force. An equal distribution will come about automatically."

No One Will Work.

"We will only have to work a few hours a day and only a few days a year, and there will be plenty to spare for all the children of men."

That is all there is to it. When these Arcadian conditions have been brought about no one will work, but things will go merrily on. The thing is simple. The laborers will run everything—just how they do not tell. But that is insignificant so long as there is but little work to do and much time to play.

"Society is all wrong," said Mr. Thompson. "The whole world needs turning over. We are forming the new society within the shell of the old, and when we are strong enough we shall burst through. It does not concern us what becomes of the old. It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism. The army of production must be organized not only for the everyday struggle with the capitalists but also to carry on production when capitalism shall be overthrown. By organizing industrially we are forming the new society within the structure of the old."

Vincent St. John, general secretary-treasurer of the Industrial Workers of the World, says in a pamphlet which has been widely circulated among workers—"In its basic principle the I. W. W. calls

forth that spirit of revolt and resistance that is so necessary a part of the equipment of any organization of the workers in their struggle for independence. It recognizes the class struggle as its basic principle and declares its purpose to be the fighting of that struggle until the working class is in control of the administration of industry. In a word, the I. W. W. is a fighting organization. It commits the union to an unceasing struggle against the private ownership and control of industry.

"There is but one bargain which the I. W. W. will make with the employing class—complete surrender of all control of industry to the organized workers."

"That is revolution," said James P. Thompson. "I know it is, but revolution is our motto. Just how we will accomplish it depends largely upon circumstances. We do not advocate the use of dynamite or the throwing of bricks. There is bound to be violence somewhere, some time. A certain amount of bloodshed, a few deaths, are unavoidably incident to all revolutionary movements. We must take what we want in the quickest, easiest way. That way depends upon our strength."

"The first great factor in the fight is the eight hour day. By making the eight hour day universal and doing less work in the eight hours than we have done in the past we will do away with the unemployed. The unemployed form the most formidable weapon in the hands of the capitalists."

into the overstocked labor market and from the workers assembled there they pick out the ones they think will suit them best. Those who do not work to suit them they discharge and replace with more capable men. This makes the bosses very independent and the workers very dependent. That is why we must get rid of the unemployed. With an eight hour day the bosses would have to hire more workers to do the necessary amount of work, and if this does not result in universal employment we will slow down on our work, doing less and less in the eight hours. Of course, we will be paid as much for eight hours as we are now paid for ten hours. Once we have the eight hour day and eliminate the unemployed it will be an easy matter to wrest the control of industries from the employers, do away with them entirely and make the industries common property.

Will Take It.

"It is not our idea to wait for slow legislation to get the eight hour day. We intend to take it. We propose to organize, enact an eight hour day law in the union and enforce it ourselves, whether it is legal or not."

"When we get ready to enforce it we will say nothing to the employers. The workers of some one industry will simply remain at their tasks some fine day for eight hours and will then go home. Next morning the boss will be very indignant and will say that we must either work ten hours a day or quit."

contemned this little piece of finesse. It was all going to work like a charm. So easy.

"How do you justify such a course?" Mr. Thompson was asked. "Do you consider that right?"

"What does that matter?" he asked. "Our idea is to take what we want when we are powerful enough. We are not bothered about right or wrong. That is what we call 'direct action,' which you hear so much about. It does not necessarily mean violence and anarchy."

Some idea of the ways of the Industrial Workers of the World may be gained from Vincent St. John's pamphlet under the heading "I. W. W. Tactics or Methods." Mr. St. John says:—"As a revolutionary organization the Industrial Workers of the World aims to use any and all tactics that will get the results sought with the least expenditure of time and effort. The tactics used are determined solely by the power of the organization to make good in their use. The question of right and wrong does not concern us."

"No terms made with an employer are final. All peace, so long as the wage system lasts, is but an armed truce. At any favorable opportunity the struggle for more control of industry is renewed."

That is the keynote of the struggle which the Industrial Workers of the World are carrying on. Good wages do not concern them. They want no wages. They must control the world and the wage paying class is to be abolished.

"Naturally," Mr. Thompson told a newspaper reporter, "the first effort for the eight hour day will result in a strike or a lockout. In either case the result will be the same. Suppose the first strike is on a street car line. It will not be merely the motormen who will refuse to work. The conductors, firemen, switchmen, trackmen and inspectors will all quit work. If that does not bring the employers to terms, the men in the power houses, firemen, engineers, laborers, all will walk out. The way to stop a street car from running is not to use dynamite but to cut off the juice. There are bound to be a few scabs, and the companies will endeavor to employ strike breakers, but

Another weapon of the Industrial Workers of the World is "sabotage." That means that if a strike is not successful the workers will return to the shops, but once inside they will stand idle until their demands are needed to or they are forcibly ejected from the premises. They may do a certain amount of work in a day and then stand idle for the remainder of the day.

"During a strike," said Mr. Thompson, "the works are closely picketed, and every effort made to keep the employers from getting workers into the shops. All supplies are shut off from strike-bound shops by one means or another. All shipments are confused or mislabeled, delayed and lost if it is possible. Strike breakers are also isolated to the full extent of the power of the organization."

"Interference with our methods by the government will not be tolerated. We do not recognize the right of the government to interfere with us unless they are so powerful that they crush us. If the government does interfere we openly violate the government's orders. We will go to jail en masse if they are strong enough to put us there, and even that will cause expense to the taxpayers, who are identical with the employing class."

"In fact, we advocate the use of militant direct action to the fullest extent of our power to make good."

One of the biggest fights made by the Industrial Workers of the World was that at McKees Rocks, Pa., where 8,000 workers of the Pressed Steel Car Company quit work for eleven weeks. Strikers and their sympathizers became so violent that the Pennsylvania State Constabulary was called upon. In one of the mob attacks on the company's property a striker was killed. A committee of the strikers was appointed to meet the leader of the "American Cossacks," as the strikers termed the State police. The committee stated that for every striker killed or wounded the life of a "cossack" would be forfeited. To the best of their ability the strikers kept their word, and the next violence was attended by heavy loss of life to both sides.